

TO TURN DUCHESE INTO PROVO RIVER

Rawlins Introduces Joint Resolution for Inquiry by Geological Bureau as to Practicability of Diverting the Waters.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Senator Rawlins introduced the following joint resolution directing an inquiry as to the practicability of diverting the waters of the Duchesne into Provo river for irrigation purposes: The geological bureau is directed to make an inquiry survey and report as to the practicability, means and probable cost of diverting the headwaters of the Duchesne river in the Utah Indian reservation now flowing to waste, into Provo river, which same may be used for irrigation, and fifty thousand dollars, or so much as is necessary to defray expenses of such inquiry and survey, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury.

UTES CALL ON PRESIDENT.

Indian Commissioner Jones today introduced the delegation of Utah Indians to President Roosevelt. He was accompanied by Agent Myton and Special Agent McComas. The President inquired of the Indians a cordial handshake and asked Myton to tell them through their interpreter that he had

CONFERENCE ON LEAD INTERESTS

Mine Owners Representing Them Discuss Matter With the Smelter Trust—Prices Will be Agreed Upon Before Adjournment—No Serious Disagreements.

(Special to the "News.")

New York, Dec. 5.—Mine owners representing lead interests from various sections of the country met in conference at the office of the American Smelting and Refining company, the Smelter Trust, to agree upon export prices for lead this afternoon. There were present a large number of representative mine owners. Mr. McCormick representing Utah interests. The conference was in session nearly all the afternoon, and will not complete their session until late in the day. Prices will be agreed upon and fixed before the conference adjourns. There are no disagreements of any serious character and it is anticipated that an adjustment of rates will be speedily reached.

THE LIVESTOCK CONVENTION.

Great Oleomargarine Bill Causes a Lively Time.

SEN. WARREN'S ADDRESS.

Makes Many Recommendations—Reluctant Policy Towards German Meats Called For.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—The recommendation of the executive committee that recommendations condemning the Grouse oleomargarine bill be adopted gave rise to a lengthy and spirited general debate among delegates present at today's session of the Livestock convention. Leonard Pearson, of Pennsylvania, speaking for the dairy interests who uphold the Grouse bill, led the debate with the plea that with oleomargarine selling under its colors, butter could hold its own.

"You cattlemen," said he, "insist that coloring of oleomargarine should be allowed, yet you insist that the wool interest should be protected against shoddy masquerading as wool."

Ex-Governor Packard, of Iowa, moved that the whole subject be deferred, when Judge Cowan arose and said that packers have as much right to color oleomargarine as dairymen have to color butter.

The discussion was participated in by members of the Kansas, California, Missouri, Michigan and Iowa delegations. It was the first general debate of the convention. Judge Cowan brought the speaking to an end by moving the previous question, but over a good sized minority.

Col. Simpson, following the reading of his regular paper, made a brief plea for a ship subsidy.

A resolution to admit Oklahoma to statehood was adopted.

It is to be urged upon Congress to provide for tagging cloth goods to show their exact composition and to provide for a classified assessment of cattle were approved by the convention. The convention was divided over framing a bill providing for the exchange of public lands as mentioned in Senator Warren's paper and a minority report referring the matter to a committee of five to report at the next meeting was adopted.

The program for the day was of exceptional interest to cattlemen. The program called for papers from Dr. J. W. Senner, of New York; Prof. Andrew A. Soule, of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station; Senator P. E. Warren, of Wyoming; A. P. Doremus, state engineer of Utah, and Col. G. W. Simpson of Texas.

Mr. Soule's paper, telling of the cat-

"KING FARMER" IS IN COMMAND

Goes to Chicago and Sends Prices Of All Grains Climbing.

THEY MAKE A NEW RECORD

Natural Conditions Back of the Upshoot—Board of Trade Witnesses Some Spectacular Scenes.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—"King Farmer" has come to Chicago, taken the board of trade by storm and sent prices of all grains climbing above record prices. Business today on 'change was larger and more spectacular than it has been for a long time and has rivaled the speculative enthusiasm that marked the days of Hutchinson and the other giants of the pits.

Natural conditions are back of the upshoot in prices, but bull speculation has been the main incentive. The whole countryside seemed to be waking up to the ruinous storage in the corn crop and the feeding of wheat to stock as a consequence has brought about in that corner.

General advances have been made in all options of wheat, corn and oats, during the past several weeks, but the arrival of thousands of farmers and stockmen to visit the live stock exhibition touched off the furore under all the markets and sent prices booming. Today the floor of the board was a spectacular show. Hundreds of the big countrymen, in fur overcoats and wide-brimmed hats, had the counters of the exchange and were all eagerly "getting into the game."

When professional speculators saw the farmer grasping opportunities they immediately began to plunge. Added to this influence was a flood of general buying orders from the country, until the outside interests practically control the market.

May wheat touched its record price for the crop shortly before noon, selling at 85¢. Both December and May corn broke record of years standing, December selling at 65¢ and May at 65¢. It is rumored there is a corner in oats, but trade is so large on both sides of the market that it is not certain. May oats broke another record today at 46¢.

Although the transactions on the board continued on a very large scale throughout the session, prices did not hold to their record marks at the close. It was rumored that the big speculators had been buying large quantities of wheat for the past six weeks. George Phillips was reported to have secured a large line of corn and James Patten, mayor of Evanston, was supposed to have cornered oats.

At the high prices enormous amounts of grain came out in all pits, supposedly from these operators. Prices rapidly sagged as a consequence and though the markets were very firm, the big advances for the day were in many cases lost.

December wheat closed at 75¢, gains for the day respectively of 1/4¢ and 1/4¢. December corn closed with a gain of 1/4¢, at 64¢, and May corn 1/4¢ higher at 65¢.

May oats closed 1/4¢, up at 45¢.

SENATE PHILIPPINE BILLS.

House Will Resist Attempt to Originate Revenue Legislation.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Members of the House of Representatives are showing some opposition to the origination of Philippine revenue legislation in the Senate and in particular to Senator Lodge's bill which deals with the subject. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, holds that the constitutional provision that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, applies to Philippine measures and the Minnesota member will oppose any Senate bill as an invasion of the prerogatives of the House.

Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, and quite a number of other influential members, maintain that the Senate Philippine bill involves no invasion of the House right of origination, but is a revenue measure within the meaning of the constitution. In any event the question of the right of the House over the subject is likely to be discussed on the floor of the House.

\$500,000 Fire in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 5.—The main building of the Michigan Alkali company's soda plant at Wyandotte, twelve miles down the Detroit river from this city, was completely destroyed by fire. J. B. Ford, president of the company, lost at \$500,000. The plant was being run night and day and there were 100 men at work in the building when the fire was discovered. All of them escaped unhurt. Seven hundred men are temporarily thrown out of work by the fire. The building will be rebuilt soon as possible. The cause of the fire is not known.

No News from Miss Stone.

New York, Dec. 5.—The Rev. Henry C. Husick, D. D., superintendent of the American mission at Samakow, Bulgaria, has sent the following telegram to the World regarding Miss Stone and Mme. Tsiska:

"There has been no result as yet from our efforts to ascertain the truth about the reports that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsiska are dead."

Coal Companies May Combine.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 5.—With a view to a combination of all the independent coal mining companies in the state of West Virginia, exclusive of those in the Pocahontas fields, now controlled by the Norfolk & Western railroad, mining coal engineers under direction of Cincinnati and New York capitalists are now at work making a thorough examination of all the mines.

It is said that Mr. J. P. Morgan, the New York financier, is the prime mover in the proposed combination.

Trolley Conductor Killed.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—While guarding the lives of passengers in his trolley car, Conductor Michael J. Dunworth, of the South Halsted street line, lost his life at a grade crossing last night.

The car, northbound, was crowded with people going to the stock show. As it approached the Grand Trunk tracks at Portich street Dunworth ran ahead to see if the way was clear. A passenger train was approaching from the east. While he was still swinging the danger signal, a switch engine approached from the west ground him to death, in sight of the horrified passengers or the car.

QUEEN WILHELMINA FORGIVES HENRY

Announcement Made to Allay Public Indignation and Excitement—Prince's Relations With Court Still Strained.

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.—With the view of allaying public indignation and excitement, semi-official intimations have been circulated to the effect that Queen Wilhelmina has forgiven her husband, Prince Henry, of the Netherlands, the suggestion being that the public ought to follow suit.

Since Prince Henry returned to Het Loo the queen and he have been dining

together and gradually resuming normal relations. Yesterday they walked together and afterward drove in the castle park. The relations between Prince Henry and the members of the court are, however, very strained. The former cordiality has been replaced by an attitude of frigid politeness on the part of the prince consort and apparently the gentlemen of the court are equally indisposed to gloss over recent occurrences.

NEW HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Now Before the Senate—Full Text—Both Parties to It Desirous to Facilitate Construction of a Ship Canal to Connect The Atlantic and Pacific—Neutrality Provided For.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty, providing for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which was sent to the Senate yesterday, is as follows:

The United States of America, and his Majesty, Edward the Seventh of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the seas, king and emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing "the general principle" of neutrality established in article eight of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries: The President of the United States, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States of America, and his Majesty, Edward VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, plenipotentiaries to the United States, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.
The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforementioned convention of the 19th of April, 1850.

ARTICLE II.
It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or by loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through the adoption of or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

ARTICLE III.
The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following principles substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th of October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez canal, that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded, and the following rules shall be observed: No act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay.

in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such internment as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all cases subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or like materials used in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of each end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6. The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be parts thereof for the purpose of this treaty, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

ARTICLE IV.
It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

ARTICLE V.
The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States and by the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty hereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and one.

JOHN HAY,
PAUNCEFOTE.

Following is the letter of President Roosevelt transmitting the treaty to the Senate:

To the Senate:
I transmit for the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of a convention signed November 18, 1901, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by whatever route may be considered expedient and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in article 8 of that convention.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Washington, Dec. 4, 1901.

The text of Secy. Hay's report upon the treaty as made to the President, was also transmitted to the Senate, but the language is practically the same as that in the President's letter of transmittal.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Twenty-first Annual Convention Called to Order by Gompers in Scranton, Pa.

Greatest Meeting of Its Kind Ever Held in the Country—Many Important Questions to Discuss.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 4.—The twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock this morning by President Samuel Gompers and the greatest labor convention that has probably ever been held in this country was under way. It is estimated that 25 delegates are in attendance from this country and Europe, representing 1,500,000 working people. The convention is held in St. Thomas College hall and the delegates marched to the meeting place in a body, headed by a band of music.

The credentials committee has several protests to consider.

The convention will be asked to take action on many disputes between trades that are affiliated with the federation. The International Association of Machinists has demanded that the charter of the English Amalgamated

Society of Engineers, Machinists, etc., be annulled.

It is said the Brotherhood of Carpenters will demand the annulment of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' union.

The International Tail Layers' union will demand jurisdiction over the Mosaic Workers' union and the electrical workers will dispute the right of gas and steam fitters to run electric conduit pipe.

There will be a general contest over the question of trade autonomy. The larger unions will insist upon the right to form mixed unions, under their own control, where the workers in other trades are employed. The deliberations of the gathering are secret and the delegates may be here ten days.

In the ball the band played "Disis" as an opening overture, the southern delegates heartily applauding and when a moment later the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" all the delegates raised their feet.

Chairman Devos, of the local committee of arrangements, welcomed the delegates to Scranton and extended the hospitality of the thousands of organized workmen of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. President Gompers responded.

After the naming of the various committees the list of delegates was read and the morning session closed.

The Smasher's Mail Suspended.
Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 5.—Carrie Nation, the Kansas joint-smasher, today announces the suspension of her paper, the Smasher's Mail. The paper was started about a year ago. She says it did not pay.

MORE WIRES FOR WESTERN UNION.

More Lines Between Omaha, Denver, Boise and Salt Lake.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES.

Colonel J. J. Dickey and Superintendent Brooks Talk on the Improvements that Are Inaugurated

Colonel J. J. Dickey, superintendent of the third district of the western division of the Western Union Telegraph company, and Superintendent H. Brooks of the Denver district, arrived this morning from the East over the Union Pacific and registered at the Knutsford. They were at once waited on by Manager J. B. Twiford of the city offices, with whom they were closeted most of the morning. Col. Dickey stated that the Western Union had just completed stringing a new copper wire between Denver and Salt Lake, and is now stringing one from Omaha to Salt Lake. Moreover, the company is completing the stringing of a No. 8 iron wire from Salt Lake to Boise. All this will be a great addition to the facilities offered for Salt Lake business, and the service will be more extended and better than ever before.

Col. Dickey said the Western Union was fully alive to the importance of Salt Lake as a commercial center, and that everything would be done to give the people of this city unsurpassed facilities for doing business, as far as telegraphic facilities were concerned. Both he and Supt. Brooks are here to meet Col. Clowery, vice president and general superintendent of the company, who will be in town tomorrow, in the company's private car "Electric," en route east. Col. Clowery has been for some time in California looking over the situation in that state, and went west over the southern lines. Col. Dickey was asked what the company was doing with the old Deseret Telegraph, and he said that a good deal of the wire had been transferred to the company's regular lines, and that the old line between Utah and St. George was being used as of old.

RAVING MANIAC.
Texas Fugitive From Justice Goes Mad at Cheyenne.

(Special to the "News.")
Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 5.—Bill Starr, the fugitive from Texas arrested at Laramie two weeks ago and who became a raving maniac in his cell and acted like a wild beast was overpowered last night and was taken to the insane asylum. When the officers appeared to take Starr out of his cell the maniac became frantic, for five hours he ran about the cage battering the iron bars with his head, hands and feet, until exhausted, when officers jumped into the cell and enveloped the prisoner in a blanket, even then it required the combined strength of four men to hold the maniac.

Y. M. C. A. BANQUET.
Annual Function Takes Place Next Week—Membership Increasing.

The Y. M. C. A. will, a week from tonight, hold its annual membership banquet. Secretary Axton stated today that it would be the biggest one ever held by the association in this city. The total membership to date is 127 and it is expected that it will be increased to 500 during the next week. The secretary stated today that the matters of the association are in excellent condition, and that he hopes that next year the membership banquet may be held in a new building owned by the association. "There is considerable change of that," he said, "and the board of directors meet to discuss means of extending the influence of the association and of increasing its facilities. The board consists of Frank Pierce, Walter C. Lynn, Dr. Plummer, Dr. Silver, C. B. Wynn, S. B. Tuttle, Hudson Smith, S. B. Wood, J. E. Peine, Frank Stevens and Thomas Weil.

ESTIMATES FOR NAVY YARDS.
Twenty One and a Half Millions Wanted to Maintain Them.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The rapid growth of the navy is the plea set up by Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, to justify the submission of estimates for the maintenance of the navy yards and stations and improvements aggregating \$21,526,353. He admits that these estimates are much beyond the limit supposed probable when the current appropriations were made, but declares that all the works named are considered necessary.

The estimates for the various navy yards are as follows:

Portsmouth, N. H., \$1,047,575, (this includes \$500,000 for a new floating drydock); Boston, \$1,570,000; naval station, Rhode Island, \$200,000; naval station, New London, \$51,000; New York, \$3,475,000; League Island, \$741,800; Washington, \$222,000; Norfolk \$1,511,000; Charleston \$1,650,000; Key West, \$25,000; Pensacola, \$353,800; Algiers, La., \$258,000; Mare Island \$383,700; Puget Sound, \$1,163,500; San Juan, \$2,613,000; Tutuila, \$108,000; Cavite, \$381,000; Olongapo, \$1,443,000; Guam, \$12,200.

In addition to these items, the report asks an appropriation of \$1,650,000 to complete the four dry docks at Portsmouth, Boston, League Island and Mare Island.

An engineering feature of the report is a recommendation that all of the power plants in the navy yards be concentrated.

Exempted From Tonnage Dues.
Washington, Dec. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain, the commissioner of navigation, has issued a circular in which collectors of customs throughout the United States are directed to exempt vessels from the Philippines arriving in this country of tonnage tax levied under authority of the act of 1886.

Vessels arriving from foreign ports via the Philippines, or visiting foreign ports while on a voyage from the Philippines to the United States are still subject to the tax. This action is taken under the authority of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Philippine cases.

TO SHUT OUT UTAH S

Gigantic Combination F Exclude Herds From ter Ranges—Lea

(Special to the "News.")

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 5.—A gigantic combination is being formed at Rawlins by the sheepmen of what is known as the Sweetwater country for the purpose of excluding stockmasters from Utah and local cattle men from encroaching upon what is known as the red desert winter ranges in Sweetwater county. It is proposed to lease and buy from the Union Pacific every alternate section owned by the company and thereby control approximately 1,500,000 acres of the finest winter feeding ground in the West. It is said that for many years the sheepmen of Utah have been wintering their flocks in the red desert, driving the sheep back home in time to escape the tax collectors. The stockmasters have frequently come in conflict with Wyoming sheepmen and disputes have been the result. Local cattlemen have also carried on a war against local and foreign sheepmen, dead lines have been drawn and there

DR. CLARK STRIKES

Former Salt Laker Discovers Bes tered in Wyoming—Assay G Other Utah Men Said

(Special to the "News.")

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 5.—Dr. C. C. Clark, formerly a practicing physician in Salt Lake, and associates have discovered the richest gold mine ever found in the state and have been offered \$50,000 cash for the property. A year ago Dr. Clark relocated the "Abandon" mine in the Jeim district, thirty miles southwest of Laramie, and four miles north of the Colorado line, and sunk a

MINER KILLED I

Eugene Humphries, a Miner a Caught in an Avalanche —He Was Wari

(Special to the "News.")

Brighton, Dec. 5.—Eugene Humphries, a miner employed at the Senation mine near Silver Lake, was killed yesterday afternoon by a snowslide. The men had quit working at the upper working lead on account of the danger of a slide when Humphries undertook to return from the lower workings to get a which stick. His comrades tried to persuade him not to go, but later he slipped and was killed. He was missed eventually and as he did not return a party started

CRONK GETS THIRTY DAY

Alleged Blackmailer Sentenced on St Another Charge.

In the case of Ernest Cronk, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, a defendant this afternoon announced that he wished to withdraw his further plea of not guilty to that of guilty.

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